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A. Gordon Harvey, M. P., George Barnes, M. P., A. J. King, M. P. A resolution was introduced by A. Ponsonby, M. P., late secretary to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, and carried by acclamation, expressing approval of the efforts being made to improve international relations, to extend the application of the principle of arbitration to the settlement of all classes of disputes, to reduce expenditure on armaments, to discourage the spirit of militarism and to unite the democracies of the world in the cause of peace.

On Wednesday morning, June 30, the Congress discussed, first, the relations between Great Britain and Germany. The speakers were A. G. Harvey, M. P., A. J. King, M. P., Miss Alison Garland, G. H. Perris, Walter G. Hales and Prof. Stanley Jevons. The resolution introduced by Mr. Harvey, and unanimously adopted, expressed "deep regret that the improvement of relations between Great Britain and Germany during the past year, which had been promoted and strengthened by international visits, should have been checked by a succession of panics, calculated to raise the demand for increased expenditure on armaments.

Another resolution moved by Mr. Ponsonby, M. P., and supported by J. F. Green and Professor MacKenzie, was adopted, "recognizing the evils that flowed from the subordination of civic ideals to the doctrines of militarism, and urging constant vigilance against the encroachments of such doctrines upon the liberty of the people and the enlightened education of the young."

The afternoon session, the last of the Congress, was given to the consideration of the relations of the churches to the peace movement. The discussion centred around a resolution moved by Rev. Canon Buckley of Llandaff, urging the various religious bodies to support the peace movement in an effective way, to teach its principles with all the weight of their influence, to ally themselves with the National Peace Council, and to establish, where practicable, peace organizations within their own communions. This resolution, which was finally adopted, gave rise to a spirited discussion, which was participated in by T. P. Newman, Arthur Guy Enoch, G. H. Bibbings, Rev. Spriggs-Smith, John E. Southall, R. K. Williams, Canon Buckley and others.

Much enthusiasm was also aroused on the discussion of a resolution offered by Professor Jevons expressing thanks to the Parliamentary Labor Party and other friends of peace in Parliament, to the leaders of Trade Unions and other workmen's organizations, for their steady support of a policy of international peace and goodwill. Professor Jevons in a strong speech showed that the present enormous preparations for war constituted a serious obstacle to the welfare of workingmen as a class. Mrs. Bruce-Glasier of Manchester supported the resolution in a speech which aroused great enthusiasm. A number of other speakers took part in the discussion, some of them declaring that the labor movement had always been faithful to peace, and that it was the only party that always stood firm against militarism.

It was voted to send cordial greetings to the eighteenth International Peace Congress at Stockholm and that the next British National Peace Congress be held at Leicester.

"We do not need the army and the navy to insure us peace."—*Justice David J. Brewer.*

## New Books.

**AMERICAN SUPREMACY.** The Rise and Progress of the Latin American Republics and their Relations to the United States under the Monroe Doctrine. By George W. Crichfield. In two volumes. 600 pages each. New York: Brentano's, 1908.

Mr. Crichfield believes that it would be well for the world, and particularly for this country, if the United States should take control of certain lawless states in Latin America. And he does not mean Venezuela alone, but even hints that some supervision might be well for them all, Brazil and Mexico included, the latter more especially in event of the death of President Diaz, which he fears may be followed by anarchy. He speaks not only from an extended study of these countries, but from experience as a business man in them. He endeavors to prove his case by a collection of facts, embracing long lists of revolutions, sketches of revolutionary leaders, descriptions of outrages, instances of legal oppression, and the decisions of commissions of arbitration, of which he cites many and at some length. His evidence shows that serious inequalities and hardships have been suffered by foreign residents at the hands of Latin Americans. These people, he says, profess great respect for international law, and seek its protection when in trouble, but fail to live up to its spirit themselves. The local laws, in some places more than others, are to the disadvantage of the foreigner, and the local courts, to which the laws oblige him to resort for justice, deny him his rights. His home government is prevented from interfering in his behalf because of the Monroe Doctrine which is supported by the United States. Mr. Crichfield would discard the Monroe Doctrine because by preventing foreign intervention it promotes these local wrongs. He condemns the Calvo and Drago doctrines because they tend to sanction the already exaggerated importance of national sovereignty, in the name of which so much harm is being done. He would like to see American imperialism, with a high sense of responsibility for local order and development, take the place of these; its extension to Latin America being inevitably demanded by the situation. Imperialism would protect the Americans and other foreigners who want to settle and to trade there, and who, for their success, must have conditions of peace together with equal rights with the natives under the law. And, until the United States can take charge of the less civilized Latin American nations, he suggests provision for extraterritorial consular courts, the use of consulates for our people to flee to when in danger, and the presence in them of a United States military force for their defense, irritating and obsolete methods which we associate with systems that have passed or are passing from this stage of international history, and which it is hoped will go out forever.

Mr. Crichfield's book, biased as are the views and ambitious as are the policies which fill its pages, ought, by its exposures, to rouse the United States and other nations to a full sense of their international responsibilities in Latin America; but this does not mean more imperialism, or what are sure to go with it, more wars and more militarism. Conditions in Latin-America are to be improved not by battleships and armies, but by

public criticism, by firm diplomacy, and by time with its moral enlightenment.

**STUDIES IN THE AMERICAN RACE PROBLEM.** By Alfred Holt Stone. With an Introduction and Three Papers by Walter F. Wilcox. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1908. 555 pages. Price, \$2.00 net.

The Negro problem is presented from the Southern and Northern point of view, Mississippi, in the person of Mr. Stone, joining with Massachusetts, in the person of Walter F. Wilcox, in a series of papers in which the writers try frankly to discuss racial conditions in both sections of the country. They aim rather to describe the conditions than to draw conclusions upon their material, their point being to bring out the facts and leave to others the task of making inferences from them. The predominating part of the book is done by Mr. Stone, who writes in a fair, scholarly spirit about matters which it is often difficult for a Southerner to discuss temperately or for a Northerner to understand at all. Mr. Wilcox's contributions are mostly statistical, but confirm or are in part explained by the articles by Mr. Stone. The titles of Mr. Stone's chapters are: "Race Problem Contrasts and Parallels," "Foundations of Our Differences," "The Negro in the Yazoo," "A Plantation Experiment," "The Economic Future of the American Negro," "Race Friction," "Mr. Roosevelt, the South and the Negro," one of the most interesting chapters in the book, "The Negro in Politics," "The Mulatto Factor in the Race Problem," a factor that is often overlooked but must be specially taken into account. Mr. Wilcox's papers are on "Negro Criminality," "Census Statistics of the Negro," and "The Probable Increase of the Negro Race in the United States." The whole book is interesting and throws light upon difficult phases of the problem.

**DRUGGING A NATION.** The Story of China and the Opium Trade. By Samuel Merwin. New York: Fleming Revell Co. 212 pages. Price, \$1.00 net.

Mr. Merwin's personal investigations of the opium trade in China were first published in *Success* in 1907 and 1908. With the help of photographs, Mr. Merwin explains the methods of preparing, transporting, storing and using the drug, as well as its effects upon its victims in the localities where its use has been most noticeable. The responsibility for the opium evil, now so grave as to cause national deterioration in China to an extent that something must be done by other nations to aid her, rests, in the author's judgment, primarily, on Great Britain. As the phrase goes, "The mischief is in China; the money in India." The British government in India, from the days of Warren Hastings down, has depended to a large degree upon revenues derived from the exportation of opium. Hope for the future is found in an agreement by the British government, made after strenuous popular agitation, to decrease this exportation by about eight per cent. a year for three years in order to study the effect of its diminution upon China herself. It is expected by the friends of the opium reform that the Chinese government will coöperate in the redemption of its people by measures calculated to stop the production and sale of the drug at home. Mr. Merwin's study introduces the reader to a novel chapter in international ethics. It is an appeal to help a people who have been only too long afflicted by a curse for which their neighbors have been even more to blame than themselves.

**LES PRIX NOBEL IN 1906.** Stockholm, Sweden: Published by a committee named by the Corporations charged with the awarding of the Nobel Prizes.

This is the sixth volume in the series. It contains the account of the awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize to Theodore Roosevelt in 1906, for his great services in calling the Hague Court into activity in 1902, in initiating the second Hague Conference and in arresting and bringing to an end the Russo-Japanese war; it contains also an account of the awarding of the four other prizes. It is illustrated with portraits of the laureates. It is a most valuable addition to the literature of the history of the peace movement.

**THE GARDEN YARD.** A Handbook of Intensive Farming. By Bolton Hall. Philadelphia: David McKay, Publisher.

This charming book of 317 pages, by the author of "Three Acres and Liberty" and "A Little Land and a Living," well printed, well bound, instructive, entertaining, almost humorous in places, is written for "the plain man or woman who has a backyard or back lot, out of which he or she might make part of a living or more than a living." Mr. Hall does not pretend to write in scientific phraseology, but he has managed to pack into his pages about all that is worth knowing in regard to cabbage, corn, turnips, carrots, peas, beans, parsnips, horse-radish, potatoes, sweet potatoes, onions, cauliflower, spinach, lettuce, cress, celery, strawberries, sweet corn, asparagus, rhubarb, and a lot of other things about which most backyard "farmers" know little. He tells where to plant, how to plant, how to prepare the soil, how to water, etc. It is a good, sensible book with some "whopping big stories" in it, and the study of it will add much to the welfare and peace of mind of many a backyard gardener.

**DER KRANKE KRIEG.** By A. H. Fried. Leipzig: Alfred Kröner. 169 pages, paper. Price, 1 mark net.

This is Mr. Fried's latest and probably his best work. He treats in an intelligent, comprehensive way the international situation to-day. He discusses the question of a European war, that of armaments, and that of world organization, and shows that the processes of human society are clearly working out a new order in the life of states and of peoples. To those who read German the book will be found most instructive and helpful.

### Pamphlets Received.

**INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.** By Justice Joseph B. Moore of the Supreme Court of Michigan. Reprinted from the *Michigan Law Review*. 10 pages, octavo, and cover. Address the author, Lansing, Mich.

**CONDITIONS AND FUTURE OF THE PHILIPPINES.** By Erving Winslow. Senate Document No. 81, 61st Congress, 1st Session.

**CHERRY FEASTS FOR BARBAROUS FOURTHS.** By Asenath Carver Coolidge, Watertown, N. Y. 36 pages and board covers. Written in the interest of a civilized Fourth of July.

**VÄRLDSOMRÖSTNING.** By K. P. Arnoldson. Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt & Son. Nobel Prize Lecture for 1908. In Swedish.

**POUR L'ARBITRAGE.** By Gilbert Bowles, English Secretary of the Japan Peace Society. 30 Koun Machi, Mita, Shiba, Tokyo. 110 pages. In Japanese.

**L'ALLEMAGNE ET L'ARBITRAGE.** By P. R. Eickhoff, Member of the German Reichstag. Introduction by Senator d'Estournelles de Constant. Published by the Association for International Conciliation. Paris. Delagrave, Publisher.

**WAR, ITS SOURCE, CYCLE, END.** By Dr. C. H. Reed, Chicago. Charles H. Kerr & Company. 28 small pages.

**SPEECH OF HON. RICHMOND P. HOBSON** on the Fortifications Bill in the House of Representatives, February 18.